(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अधिकांश प्रवासी जम्मू और दिल्ली में रह रहे है जहां उनके लिए शिविर भी लगाए हैं । कुछ प्रवासी महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, पंजाब, हरियाणा, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश इत्यादि अन्य राज्यों में भी रह रहे हैं । प्रवासी मध्य 1990 से विभिन्न तिथियों से शिविरों में रह रहे हैं ।

(ग) से (ङ) प्रवासियों से समय-समय पर विभिन्न मांगें तथा प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं । तथापि, घाटी के बाहर उन्हें स्थाई रूप से बसाने पर अभी विचार नहीं किया गया है। आशा की जाती है कि घाटी में स्थिति में सुधार होते ही प्रवासी घाटी को लौट जायेंगे ।

Number of unemployed youth

99. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of educated unemployed persons registered with different employment exchanges in the country as on the 31st March, 1992, separately indicating the number of those who are (i) below matric; (ii) Matriculates; (iii) Graduates; and (iv) Post-Graduates;

(b) what is the number of persons given employment in the country during the year 1991-92; and so far in the year 1992, and what policy Government have been following for the employment of the persons categorised above; and

(c) what is the number of rural unemployed in the country and what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed as on 31st Dec., 1990 (latest available), educational category-wise, is as under :—

IN LAKHS

(i) Illiterates and literates below matric	135.25
(ii) Matriculates	123.28
(iii) Higher Secondary/Intermediates	51.56
(iv) Graduates	32.00
(v) Post-Graduates	4.23

(b) and (c) The number of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges in the country during the years 1991 and 1992 (upto August, 1992) are 2.53 lakhs and 1.59 lakhs respectively.

As per the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation during 1987-88 the number of persons usually unemployed were around 7.1 million in rural areas, during that period.

Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth, combined with the faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural growth, development of wasteland and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing, are the basic elements of the employment-oriented growth strategy envisaged in the plan. These efforts will generate employment opportunities for the educated as well as the uneducated.

Employment generation programme like IRDP, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in the central sector are meant for the generation of employment, especially in the rural areas.